

SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

SENATE GALLERIES CROWDED WITH SPECTATORS.

Witnesses Examined to Show That Judge Swayne Had Falsely Certified His Expenses While Holding Court in Texas—Gave His Residence as Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A big crowd, mostly women, waited patiently in the Senate corridors today from 12:20 until 2 o'clock while the Senate was in executive session. The impeachment trial of Judge Charles Swayne, unless for 2 o'clock, was the attraction. At 1:58 the doors were opened, and those waiting crowded up the marble stairways and tumbled into the reserved and public galleries. By 2 o'clock the seats were all taken, and late comers stood gazing longingly through the glass doors.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut took the chair, the proclamation commanding silence was made, the House managers appeared and the journal was read. Judge Swayne and his counsel entered the chamber.

The chair presented telegrams from Joseph H. Durkee of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Louis P. Paquet of New Orleans relative to the subpoena issued for the appearance of Durkee and Paquet. Durkee reported that he would come if allowed an attendant. A subpoena was issued for the attendant and Durkee was directed to come to Washington. Mrs. Paquet forwarded a physician's certificate to the effect that Paquet was sick and unable to leave his room.

Manager Palmer asked that B. S. Liddon of Pensacola, counsel for the protestants against Swayne, be permitted to enter the Senate Chamber and assist the managers. This permission was granted.

A deposition of Mrs. Annie E. Russell of Tyler, Tex., was admitted. It was to the effect that Judge Swayne stayed at her house from Jan. 12 to Feb. 16, 1903, at Tyler, Tex., and paid \$12.25 a day for his board and lodging. Her house was a block from the Court House, and Judge Swayne always walked. This testimony was offered to prove that Judge Swayne had falsely certified his expenses when he charged \$10 a day.

There being no further witnesses present to testify on the first three articles, Manager Perkins took charge of the examination of witnesses on the question of Judge Swayne's residence within his district in Florida.

A. H. D'Almeida, tax collector of Escambia county, of which Pensacola is the county seat, testified that no tax was assessed against or collected from Charles Swayne between 1891 and 1902. The first tax collected from Swayne was on April 2, 1902, on twenty vacant lots in Pensacola. The property was assessed against Benjamin Hilton of East Orange, N. J., but the assessment was made the next year against L. C. Swayne. The tax collector testified that no time between 1891 and 1902 was Judge Swayne entitled to vote in Escambia county. On cross-examination the witness testified that "L. C. Swayne" was Charles Swayne, supposed to be Mrs. Charles Swayne. Swayne had been regularly paid by Judge Swayne on this property. Other property, a house and lot, was assessed against Mrs. Swayne for the first time in 1904.

In response to a question by Senator Culberson, the witness said that Judge Swayne had not voted in Escambia county. Senator Hopkins submitted the question: "Can a man be a resident of the county without being a taxpayer?"

Manager Palmer objected to this question as being a question of law and not of fact. The presiding officer suggested that the question was improper as being a question of law.

Sensor Lodge asked if it was to be the rule that the managers or respondent could object to questions propounded by Senators acting as judges.

The presiding officer replied that he would not attempt to make a sweeping or irreversible ruling on that question.

Manager Palmer withdrew his objection, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

"Was Judge Swayne a resident of Escambia county during the years 1900 to 1903?"

Objection was made by Mr. Higgins to this question, but the witness was directed to answer.

"To my knowledge he was not," he replied.

Manager Palmer cited a precedent in the impeachment case of President Johnson, in which Chief Justice Chase ruled that the House managers had a right to object to questions asked by Senators.

William H. Northup, postmaster at Pensacola, testified that Judge Swayne boarded at his house while holding court at Pensacola before 1896. He usually arrived the night before court opened and left as soon as the court adjourned. He said only for the time he occupied a room and left no personal effects there. In 1902 or 1903 Judge Swayne bought a one-story house in Pensacola. The witness said Judge Swayne gave his address as Grayson, Del., in 1893 or 1894, when he left Pensacola, and in 1900 he gave his address as Wilmington, Del.

Before cross-examination was begun Senator Foraker read an extract from the record of the Johnson impeachment trial, showing that Chief Justice Chase had ruled that neither the managers on the part of the House nor the counsel could object to questions submitted by members of the Senate, but could discuss the admissibility of evidence given in answer to such questions.

Mr. Foraker also read the Senate rule, indicating that written questions submitted by Senators must be propounded to witnesses.

"This is the first time I have heard it questioned that a court could not propound questions to a witness," said Mr. Foraker.

Manager Palmer said that the managers understood they had no right to object to the competency of answers, and had no desire to object to any question being propounded by Senators.

Henry E. Graham, clerk of the Escambia Hotel, Pensacola, produced the registers of that caravansary. He showed an entry under date of May 1, 1898, "Charles Swayne, St. Augustine, Fla." Another, on Nov. 11, 1898, was "Charles Swayne, Florida." In 1899 and 1900 several entries were "Charles Swayne, city."

The court managers and counsel figured on the bills paid by Judge Swayne at the Escambia Hotel. It was brought out that he paid \$2 a day for his accommodations. The verification of these important data was tediously long, and many Senators dozed the judicial crime to smoke or read the papers. The galleries, however, clung to their seats and devoured every word dropping from witnesses or counsel regarding the history of Judge Swayne's life at the Escambia Hotel.

Counsel admitted that the signatures on the registers were those of Judge Swayne, J. Emmet Wolf, a Pensacola lawyer, and United States attorney from 1893 to 1900, testified that all told Swayne did not remain in Florida more than sixty days in any one year.

The court then adjourned until Monday at 2 P. M.

Death of Lieut. Willis at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Gen. Corbin, Commander of the Department of the Philippines, has informed the War Department of the death, at Manila, Feb. 10, of First Lieut. Samuel Willis, of pneumonia. The body will be shipped to the United States on the Feb. 15 transport.

Lieut. Willis was 47 years of age. He entered the army from Pennsylvania after serving with the 10th Cavalry as a captain in 1898. He was later with the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry and on July 1, 1901, was made a First Lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts.

ONE EFFECT OF RATE BILL.

Mr. Davenport Says It Would Result in Abolishing Differentials Between Ports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today continued to hear Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., representing the owners of railway stocks and bonds, in opposition to the Esch-Townsend bill, and adjourned until Monday without considering the bill in executive session.

Mr. Davenport had little opportunity today to proceed with his argument, as the time was taken up in replies to questions. The constitutional points he had presented to the committee yesterday, especially that under the Constitution the Interstate Commerce Commission would be compelled to abolish all differentials between "ports," both inland and on the seaboard, elicited questions from Senators Foraker, Elkins, Keam, Foster and Newlands as to the application of this provision to the rate making power.

Senator Foraker asked him to present an example as an illustration, and he said that on the first complaint as to the differential existing between Chicago and Boston and New York on the one hand, and Chicago and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News on the other, the Commission would be compelled to abolish the differential, and if it did not the Supreme Court would reverse any other decision. Under the present law railroads were merely limited to prevent "undue preference," while a Government commission could not constitutionally permit any preference, however just or unjust.

Senator Foraker asked if that would not upset present conditions and benefit some ports at the expense of others. "Certainly," replied Mr. Davenport, "it would revolutionize business and ports that are now great and flourishing by reason of differentials would wane and others would be built up in their places."

CONGRESS RECORD FLOODED.

Government Printing Office Unable to Keep Up With the Copy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Congressional Record, by reason of continuous sessions of one or both houses, has at times been forced to use the legend, "To be continued," but today is the first time it was compelled to appear in an uncompleted form because the Government printing office was swamped with more reading matter. As it was, to-day's issue comprised 160 pages, which is one of the largest editions ever turned out, and forty-six pages were omitted and listed as a supplement because the Government printing office was unable within the time allowed to put in type the matter furnished by the reporters.

This unusual condition of affairs grows out of Speaker Cannon's new plan of extending the passage of pension bills through the House, but is directly chargeable to a demand made by Representative Maddox of Georgia for the printing of the report which accompanies each bill. Four hundred and thirty-three bills were put upon passage yesterday, and their accompanying reports, printed in very small type, took up more space than any other bill. The first edition contained 180 pages of these reports, and even with the immense facilities of the printing office it was not possible to put the entire lot into type in season for distributing the Record at the usual hour this morning. Incidentally, Mr. Maddox's demand for the Government to print something like \$3,000 for typesetting alone, not to mention the additional presswork and the paper used, Mr. Maddox is one of the most prominent economists in Congress.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Entertain a Company of Young People.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a dinner company of young people this evening, including the First Secretary of the Netherlands Legation and Baroness Van Nieuyl, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Pauline Morton, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Isabel May, Miss Zaiden Cobb, Miss MacVeigh, Miss Carlisle, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Pauline Morton, Representative Longworth, Herbert Dering of the British Embassy, Herr von Rubide Zichy, Count de Chambrun, Count Sala, Mr. Lee Ewer, Mr. J. C. Cowley, Capt. Butt, Lieut. Fortescue and Mr. Edward McLean.

The dinner was followed by a musical, to which additional guests were asked. Johannes Miersch, violinist, formerly of Berlin and Vienna and well known in New York, and Miss Helen G. Leslie, contralto of New York, furnished the programme, assisted by Mrs. Mignon Uke Lemaure of this city at the piano.

The British Ambassador and Lady Darnley entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Miss Barnes of New York.

SECOND TRIAL FOR LIEUT. MOHN.

He Wrote a Cautious Letter to the President, Calling His Superiors Liars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Second Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, who some time ago wrote a cautious letter to President Roosevelt, while under the impression that he was to be dismissed from the service, is on trial by court-martial again, this time for disrespect to his superior officers in calling them liars in his letter to the President. He had for a breach of military discipline in writing to the President at all.

Mohn was tried some months ago. In some way he gained the impression that a sentence of dismissal was to be approved, although this really was not the case. He wrote the President, saying that he had not a fair trial and that every one connected with it had lied about him. The letter was turned over to the War Department and investigated, with the new trial as a result.

THEY WANTED CONSULSHIPS.

Senator Dewey Introduces Two Young Aspirants to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Dewey called at the White House this morning to introduce two young men from his State.

"They want consulships," said the Senator to a reporter, after he had called on the President. "It beats all what a number of young men are after consulships. Always when there is no room for New York's quota is full and the President has said that he won't appoint another man from the State until somebody dies or resigns. But these young fellows always think they can get the President to make an exception in their favor if they can only meet him."

Secretary Taft Reverses a Decision of His Predecessor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Taft has made an important decision regarding the lineal rank of Second Lieutenants of the army who become officers by competitive examination after having performed service as enlisted men. Incidentally Secretary Taft reverses a decision made by Secretary Root, his predecessor. Secretary Root held that previous service as enlisted men could not count on the lineal rank of an officer. Secretary Taft has decided that the officers are entitled to credit for prior service and the lineal list have been rearranged in accordance with the decision.

Delicious Dishes

made from

Grape-Nuts

Food

Entrées, Puddings, Salads, Pancakes, etc. Please send your Household.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN SHOULD KNOW

CATARRH DESTROYS FACIAL BEAUTY.

Many Women Would Preserve Beauty and Health If Pe-ru-na Were Promptly Used.

THE TESTIMONY OF TWO BEAUTIFUL GIRLS WHO ESCAPED THE HORRORS OF CATARRH.

Miss Gertrude Pickles, 1623 1/2 Sheridan St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Several of my friends have advised the use of Peruna for colds and catarrh of the head, from which I had been a sufferer for some months.

"I am now much improved, in not only the catarrh, but my whole system, which I gratefully myself is due to the use of your grand medicine, Peruna. Accept my thanks."

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, do not neglect it. Buy a bottle of Peruna at once. A few doses in the first stage of the disease are worth more than a bottle-full when the disease has become chronic.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice.

Found Pe-ru-na Just Right.

Mrs. A. E. Richter, 378 Hastings St., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Whenever I caught cold, it settled in my left side. It started always with headaches and dizziness. I had no appetite and was very nervous.

"I take pleasure to inform you that through your suggestions and advice I am in good health to-day.

"I have always found your remedy to be just right. I can only express my thanks for your kindness."

Facial deformities are largely a result of catarrh of the head and throat. Thus it is that women especially dread the ravages of catarrh.

Catarrh is an insidious disease that silently steals away the vitality and gradually destroys the symmetry and beauty of the human body.

Peruna will cure catarrh, no matter in what part of the system the disease may have settled.

Miss Sarah Schiller, 1401 McElferty Street, Baltimore, Md., writes:

"I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I took it about a year ago, and it soon brought relief from a cold on the lungs which threatened to be serious.

"My lungs were sore and inflamed, I coughed a couple of hours every night, and felt that something must be done to heal up my lungs and rid me of this cough which disturbed my rest and was running me down.

"Peruna was suggested by some of my friends and acting upon their advice, I tried it, and found that it was able to bring about a speedy cure. You have my highest endorsement and thanks for the good it did me."

BOTH health and beauty are threatened in all cases of chronic catarrh.

No one can expect to have good health as long as their system is sapped away with catarrhal discharges.

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THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Within Three Years One May Travel From This To

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Progress in the general project of the Pan-American Railway was reported today at a meeting of the permanent committee, of which the Hon. H. G. Davis is chairman. The details were given by Charles M. Pepper of the committee. The statement was made that the line from Tehuantepec to Guatemala City will be possible. The reports showed that the line from Tehuantepec to the Guatemalan border is being constructed at the rate provided in a concession by the Mexican Government, and that in Central America several enterprises for completing lines in the interoceanic line are being carried forward from the general plan of an intercontinental trunk line north and south.

In South America the Argentine Government is building the extension of its system into Bolivia. The latter country has by special decree set aside \$10,000,000 which it has on deposit in Europe for railway construction, and New York capitalists probably will build the roads. American engineers are now making surveys under an arrangement with the Bolivian Government.

Bolivia also has entered into a treaty with Chile by which that country advances \$1,000,000 for railway construction. In Chile itself the railway tunnel through the Andes is progressing under the contract awarded to a New York firm, and within a few years Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres will be connected.

In Peru the conditions are reported to be unusually favorable. The Government has completed its surveys for the main line which is proposed to build from Lake Titicaca north and from the existing system of railways south. A special railway fund was created by the Peruvian Congress. Several private enterprises also are under way in Peru and a large amount of American capital is invested in them.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) said he had formerly opposed the bill, but was now ready to vote for it, believing that the young men had been sufficiently punished.

He believed, too, that they and their comrades at the Academy had learned the lesson that it was not necessary in order to make a man of a man that the boy should be made a cad.

The debate on the bill to give John Grezger, Jr. of Iowa, a discharge for disabilities incurred in service instead of an ordinary discharge at the end of his term of enlistment, disclosed the fact that in the Philippines the bill was being considered by the House, the bill going clear through.

His recovery was described as one of the most remarkable on record.

A House bill was passed making House's Point and Malone, N. Y., supporters of entry.

After a long debate as to the propriety and justice of such measures, the House bill was passed, giving to 195 members of the Twenty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, honorable discharges as of June 30, 1893, as was attempted in order done by Executive action in 1896. This action was held by the Judge Advocate of the army to be invalid. A bill to grant honorable discharges to thirty-one members of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry under like conditions was also passed.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, called up, by unanimous consent, seven of the eight bills reported by that committee to amend the steamboat inspection laws, recommended by the Department of Commerce and Labor as the result of the investigation in to the General Slocum disaster in New York harbor last summer, and they were considered and passed.

A Senate bill was passed permitting steam vessels to carry gasoline automobiles.

A House bill was passed amending the act creating circuit courts of appeal so as to permit appeals to be taken to those courts from interlocutory orders of District or Circuit courts, without waiting for final decisions.

A Senate resolution was passed extending for one year the time within which to complete the new bridge across the Potomac connecting Arlington with Washington.

The bill to regulate the issue of and to protect trademarks will go to the President for his signature, the House having agreed to the conference report previously adopted by the Senate.

Public Buildings Bill to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today agreed to report a public buildings bill some time next week. The bill has been completed, but the committee is going to wait until the leaders have decided about what time it can be considered before making its report. The bill carries appropriations amounting to \$9,500,000.

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A Dining Room

in Oak and Tapestry

provides a certain atmosphere that is distinctive for its strength of color and sturdy purpose.

Native oak, under the sombre influence of our brown Cathedral color, brings a well defined purpose in the Sideboards, Tables, Closets and Chairs in this conception. These pieces take form from old Elizabethan models, and bear a strong suggestion of early atmosphere and sturdy ideals.

Grand Rapids Furniture

Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

H.O'Neil & Co.

The New Suits and Jackets For Woman's Wear

(Third Floor.)

Are arriving every day—We quote some specially interesting values for Monday, February 13.

Women's Suits, New Bloused Eton Models.

New Plaited Skirts, handsomely trimmed—made of the finest Serges and Panama Cloths—value \$28.00; Monday—value \$13.00; Monday—value \$13.00.

Women's New Covert Cloth Jackets

Corset shape, twenty-five inch length, lined with Taffeta Silk—value \$13.00; Monday—value \$10.00.

About Seventy Winter Suits

Made of Mixtures, some solid colors—that were priced \$18.00 to \$26.00 each; Monday—value \$11.75.

One Hundred Silk Velvet and Cloth Coats

Splendid quality high class garments, long and medium lengths, all satin lined—Monday—value \$15.00. Formerly \$25.00 to \$35.00 Each.

Fashionable Wool Dress Goods.

We direct attention to an

IMPORTED FRENCH CHIFFON BROADCLOTH—New weave and light weight finish in all the spring colors—34 inches wide—per yard—value \$1.50.

Special Value for Monday

\$1.25 Imported Silk and Wool Crepe, 77c.

A beautiful cloth, this season's new weave, in the following colors—Navy, royal, cadet, light blue, plum, sage, champagne, seal brown, gold, black, red, heliotrope, garnet, rose, pink, cream, white and black—(Monday only)—value \$1.25.

Also

FRENCH CHALLIES—Over 300 pieces of the new styles and colorings—the prettiest line of fine Imported Challies we have ever shown—30 inches wide—value \$50c. & 55c. Per Yard.

Silk Department.

We are showing complete lines of Pongee in various weaves, both plain and embroidered—also Messaline and Peau-de-Cygne, imported and domestic

and will hold a Sale Monday of

EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN PRINTED CHIFFONS, double width—in a large variety of designs and colorings, desirable for afternoon and evening wear—Special in two lots as follows: Original prices \$1.50 to \$3.00.

59c. & 79c. Per Yard.

Special Offering of Laces and Lace Flouncings

BLACK SILK CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS—The best made, 45 and 48 inches wide—value \$3.50 to \$4.65 per yard; special for Monday—value \$2.25.

BLACK REAL MARQUISE FLOUNCINGS—Very fine quality, 42 and 45 inches wide—value \$10.00 to \$14.00 per yard; special for Monday—value \$5.00.

These Flouncings are very desirable at present and suitable for Gowns, Dresses and Coats.

BLACK SILK CHANTILLY LACE DEMI FLOUNCINGS—17 and 20 inches wide—value \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard; Monday, at—value 85c.

WOOD FIBRE SILK INSERTINGS—2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches wide, in black, white and butter color—value 45c., 65c. and 75c. per yard; Monday, at—value 15c., 20c. and 25c.

New Wash Dress Fabrics.

4,500 yards EMBROIDERED SWISSES—in dots and figures, white and colored grounds, 28 inches wide—regular 29c. quality. Special for Monday—value 17c. Yard.

"POPELINE RAYLE"—the new light weight Poplin weave. Shirt Waist Suiting, 27 inches wide, white grounds with dainty printings—good 18c. value. Special for Monday—value